

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1768.]

NEW-YORK

OR,  
GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

THE



JOURNAL;

THE  
ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

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	D's Age.	High- Water.	rises after 7	sets before 5
THURSDAY	22	11	7	10
FRIDAY	23	11	7	10
SATURDAY	24	12	7	10
SUNDAY	25	1	7	9
MONDAY	26	2	7	8
TUESDAY	27	3	7	7
WEDNESDAY	28	3	7	6

Days 9 h. 38 m. long, the 21th.

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In a neat Pocket Volume, Price Bound, 2s. 6d.

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FOR Penfacola or New Orleans,  
the Brig Earl of Chatham, (about 140 Tuns burthen) Henry White, Master, at Van Rant's Wharf; for Conditions of Agreement apply to said Master on board, or to John Harris Cruger;—who has also to let immediately.

A genteel and convenient House,  
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TO BE SOLD,

A Farm of 223 acres,  
lying about two miles to the northward of Princeton, of which there are 30 acres of meadow and 70 of wood land.—At a little distance from the house runs a constant stream, which dividing into several little brooks, waters the whole. Also,

A good convenient house in Princeton, fronting the college.—Those who incline to purchase either the farm or house, may know the terms of sale, by applying to Mr. Joseph Oulden, at Princeton, the Rev. Mr. Munro, at Philipseburgh, or John Jay, in New-York.

TO BE SOLD,

At public Vendue, on Monday the 25th Instant, at the Merchant's Coffee-House;

TWO Houses in Stone-Street, being Part of the Estate of the late Mrs. Brockhurst. (If not sold then, they will be let, from the 1st May next.) Inquire of

DAVID CLARKSON.

New-York, January 11, 1768.

RUN away about 2 Months ago, a French negro Man, named John Baptist, speaks French, and broken English, pitted with the small pox, flat nose, square built, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, his little Finger of his left Hand, stiff and straight, his Age about 45 or 50 Years: He has holes in each Ear for Earrings. Whoever takes up said Negro, and sends Word to the subscriber, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, and all Charges paid

That man was destined by nature for action, plainly appears by that multitude of active instincts and desires natural to him.

Man is fitted by nature for knowledge and action.

I N my opposition to the Stage, I began by advancing the position that those entertainments which tend to weaken our virtue, and tarnish the delicacy of moral sentiment, do interfere with, and obstruct the public

good: Because the firmness of our virtue, and the preservation of our morals in their purity, are the main springs that support an useful character in life. And if the reason assigned be a just one, then the public are and must be more dangerously affected by all such entertainments than perhaps they are aware of. I would however guard what I assert with this limitation, that it is not necessary to the force of my argument, that these diversions should be supposed, in the most absolute sense, to be universal in the effects ascribed to them; neither need we suppose, that no individual who attends them can escape those effects. This is an opinion as uncharitable as it would be groundless. There are doubtless many good men who go to these entertainments, without being the worse for it: But if notwithstanding this, they have a general and prevailing tendency to throw virtue off its guard, or to gratify the licentious, it is sufficient for the purpose of my argument.

Impressed with a full persuasion of the truth of this remark, I ventured to attack Plays as bearing the highest rank in the list of those diversions that have a general tendency to enervate the mind, sap the foundation of virtue, and weaken the force of moral and religious sentiment.—As it is natural for us to wish for the countenance of others in whatever we undertake that appears to us laudable and praise worthy; I could not help gratifying this secret desire, by first addressing myself upon this subject to persons of a religious character: Who I am sure will call for no other argument or motive to join me, than the important consideration that they are Christians. Hence it was that they were appealed to upon this higher principle only, as the most powerful that could affect them: And should they unitedly take the lead (as I hope some of them already have done) in an opposition to the Play-house, they will form not only a powerful, but a very respectable body to support me. I have a confidence therefore in their good wishes and endeavours, for rendering the Play-house in the city of New-York, a useless fabric, by letting it remain (as far at least as depends upon them) a monument of the rashness and folly of those who erected it against the general opinion and sentiments of the people.

To take up then the position before advanced, respecting the fatal influence of some diversions and pleasures; as well as to evince their tendency to prejudice the public, shall be the business of this and one or two succeeding papers, if I have leisure to write them. And in doing this, I shall avail myself of such arguments as are adapted to the common duties and concerns of all as men, and as they bear a part in society.

It must be evident to every one who has the least knowledge of human nature, that man was designed for an active life; and not to repose himself in indolence and ease.—Inaction, if prevalent in the life of man, would render him effeminate—weakens the powers and faculties of his mind—retard his improvements in science, and in some measure unfit him for social duties.

Industry & attention to business really sweeten life, when we have a just sense of its true pleasures: For a man without care, without employment must become a burden to himself. How can he suppress the active powers of his soul! How fetter that body in indolence, which was formed with such exquisite art, for useful action and employment! How can he fill up the mighty void of time that hangs like a dead weight upon him! These questions I believe often

Let a man of this character be so circumstanced as that books ought to be the object of his pursuit; and he will soon find them but formal dulness,—the instructive page that imparts useful knowledge will lie neglected, while he is content to amuse himself with a romantic novel by way of killing time. The pain of thinking is insupportable to him, and therefore if he reads at all, he confines himself to those things merely, which please the imagination. Is he called to discharge any public trust, will not the love of his pleasures often make him lose sight of his duty?—Whenever he submits to business, does he not hurry it over in a manner that betrays his aversion to it?—Borne away as it were in a whirlwind of pleasures, what steadiness can he have?—Must he not be easily affected with trifles and become the sport of every vain imagination? In short, I think such a man may be compared to a very shuttlecock in the hand of pleasure, so obsequious and obedient is he to all her capricious motions.

It is plain then, that the pursuit of pleasure, cannot be the proper, the natural employment of man.—He might almost as well remain inactive as to move in this sphere. Man in his proper character is destined for action of a nobler and more exalted nature; and fitted to sustain a more useful part in life. He appears to be formed for sober reflection—for industry and application to business—his duty to himself, his relative and social attachments, require an attention to this capital circumstance in his true character and destination.

Let us view the man who is fitted for contemplation, and lives superiour to the trifling amusements, which like a stream carry away the fluctuating sons of pleasure.—We see him diligently employed in the acquisition of useful knowledge: Possessing a calm stability of soul, his mind is attached to subjects of importance, while others receive improvement from his labours. If we follow men down to the more common stages of life, we find that pleasures are by no means the objects for which they appear to be defined. They are called to, and engaged in various employments, that are more necessary and beneficial both to themselves and to society. To themselves, because by a well regulated industry, they become sober and temperate in their enjoyments; steady in their pursuit, and thoughtful and active in life. To society, because the same spirit of industry multiplies the comforts of life; promotes the mutual conveniences of mankind, and makes us happy in a reciprocal interchange of useful offices.

PHILANDER.

New-York, January 16, 1768.

TO THE PRINTER,

SIR,  
New-York, 11 Jan.  
WHILE some actuated with a truly benevolent spirit, have industriously concerted measures for employing not only our necessitous poor, but also many of our tradesmen, who are out of employment, it must give them serious concern to hear that many of those are so thoughtless as to frequent the Play-house with their families; some who are obliged to run in debt for mere necessities; some who are indebted to others as needy as themselves; some who with all their care and industry can scarce hope to escape the terrors of a gaol. For such persons to throw away their money on play-tickets! What compassion! What mercy can they expect? Some of those debtors we are assured have already been sued. How many more have deserved it? Is this properly requiring the generosity of their benefactors? Will this be a future recommendation for the like beneficence? It must however be acknowledged to the honour of some of our most wealthy, most respectable and patriotic citizens, that the example has not been set by them; and that tho' they are well able to bear the expence, and might indulge themselves in the amusement, they have laudably abstained from it; so that going to the play, is, among the more respectable inhabitants, by no means fashionable. May the inferior sort read this, and blush; and remember that sage maxim, a penny saved, is a penny got.  
I am, your's and the public's



## Farther Advices by the PACKET.

P A R I S, September 28.

**A** Letter is just published from Don Emanuel d'Amas, Viceroy of Peru, to the King of Spain, bearing date the 6th of September, 1766; by which he informs his Catholick Majesty, "that the Jesuit priests have a warehouse in the city of Lima, where most of the agents of South-America reside, and whither all sorts of merchandize are sent for sale in that country; and they have warehouses in the other cities, in order to carry on a universal, and, indeed, an exclusive commerce; for, paying no contribution, and being at very little expence, they find a quick sale for their goods, and take ready money; leaving only for the lay merchants the debts and failures of those who purchase on credit." In short, the griefs contained in the Viceroy's letter, joined to the difficulties the King of Portugal met with when he attempted to reform the Jesuits, might have been alone sufficient to oblige his Catholick Majesty to get rid of so irreligious and prejudicial a body.

**Banks of the Vistula, &c.** In some Parts of the Kingdom, particularly in the Palatinates of Cracow and Volhynia, the Peasants, encouraged no doubt by the general cry of liberty and equality, have made some movements, which, in their present state, partake a little of the nature of a revolt. It is true that in Poland, as well as in some other countries, they begin now to perceive, that the servitude in which the Peasants are held is repugnant to the principles of christianity, and that the public good suffers too much not to abolish it. If they succeed so far, this age will furnish, in the history of that country, events that will make no mean figure. Denmark has already set the example, and Russia seems disposed to follow it.

**Letters from Aggerhaus in Norway** bring, that at Ringerige, in the Bailiwick of Buschude, all the fish that were in a running water near that place became suddenly blind, inasmuch that they were easily taken up with the hand. Their eyes were observed to be covered with a pellicle and a redness which was not natural, appeared on their heads.

An effectual method of preserving horses against flies, and all other insects, has been inserted in the public papers at Leipzig. This method consists in rubbing them every morning with the leaves of the walnut-tree.

We learn that 20,000 Russians have entered on the territories of the Waywode of Kiow, and 20,000 on those of the Bishop of Kamimick and that they live there at discretion.

It is reported the greatest part of the Peasants of the grand duchy of Lithuania, are confederated against their Lords.

**Paris, Nov. 5.** Mr. Franklin, celebrated for the experiments and discoveries in Electricity, which he made in America, and carried to the utmost degree of perfection, was lately in this city, when the learned and ingenious flocked to see and converse with him.

**Paris, Oct. 9.** They write from Madrid, that the King of Spain has received information, that the Jesuits at Peru had 16,000 Negroes in their service, which is immense riches; and likewise that twenty-four Jesuits are arrived at Cadiz from the Havannah, where they had a revenue of 3,600,000 livers.

L O N D O N, Oct. 13.

The account in our paper of Saturday, of a suspension of arms between the Genoese and Corsicans, is confirmed by the following.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, Sept. 7.

"Advices from Bastia import, that on the 16th of last month General Paoli sent orders to all the inhabitants of the province of Bangale to arm and assemble near Calvi, where he had the 17th and 18th a sharp skirmish with the Genoese. The 19th a suspension of arms was concluded on at Ajaccio, from whence a third part of the garrison had deserted. The garrison of Calvi attempted on the 21st to seize a Corsican battery, but they were repulsed with considerable loss; and on the 24th a suspension of arms was also agreed on there."

Extract of a letter from Pitlocherie, near Dunkeld, in Scotland, dated October 2.

"I am sorry to inform you of a most tragical affair which happened here about one o'clock this morning; several gentlemen having met at the house of James Stewart, vintner, in this place, some dispute arose between Capt. Stewart of Bonkeid, and Donald Stewart of Shierglass, when the latter suddenly plunging his knife into the breast of Bonkeid, killed him on the spot; Shierglass immediately escaped."

We hear that orders are given for preparations to be made at Powis-house for a grand entertainment and a masqued ball, which his excellency the Spanish Ambassador intends to give, in a few days, on account of the nuptials of the King of the two Sicilies and the Archduchess of Austria.

**Oct. 15.** A letter from Genoa mentions, that the republic have found from experience, that the malecontents of Corfica pay no longer any regard to treaty than opportunity offers to strike some blow; on which account the late suspension of arms was daily expected to be broke.

They write from Algiers, that two Spanish men of war had lately appeared in the road, where they were employed two days in sounding the coast, which greatly alarmed the Dey and regency, for fear of a bombardment.

**Oct. 15.** Some letters from Algiers mention, that a treaty was on foot between that regency and Tunis, the object of which was, jointly to oppose all Christian powers, who might attempt hostilities against either state.

**Oct. 16.** Some advices received at Leghorn, from Constantinople, mention, that the Malecontents of Georgia had lately broke out in a fresh rebellion against the Grand Signior.

**Oct. 17.** Within these few days several journeymen weavers in

ters houses, and done some damage thereto, on account of the prices of their work being reduced: and on Thursday they cut out the work and broke several looms to pieces belonging to those who worked at the reduced prices. The masters urge that they cannot afford to give more; and the men alledge that the price offered by the former is not sufficient to support their families, on account of the present dearth of provisions.—A party of the guards was sent for from the Tower on Thursday, to quell the rioters. It is said the damage they have done by destroying goods, breaking windows, &c. amounts to upwards of 1000 l.

Some of the last advices from Berlin say, that the King of Prussia, has made her Royal Highness the Princess Wilhelmina, his niece, a present of a rich solitaire, set with diamonds and other precious stones, valued at 40,000 l. sterling, on account of her marriage with the Prince of Orange.

Letters from the Hague advise, that the States General are going to make a considerable addition both to their land and sea forces; and that some capital ships of war will immediately be laid upon the stocks.

Letters from Vienna, dated Sept. 26, say, "Last Wednesday her Royal Highness the Archduchess Josepha, the future Queen of the Two Sicilies, swore to and signed an act, whereby she solemnly renounced her hereditary succession, both paternal and maternal, according to the custom of the august house of Austria on such occasions."

The Russian troops are marching towards the Palatinates of Cracow, where an hundred noble families have leagued against the confederacies and assembled 6000 men, who have already slain some Russians.

**Oct. 20.** It is confidently said, that the government, seeing the great advantages which may arise from the forming a settlement beyond the mountains in North-America, have resolved on establishing a colony on the forks of the Ohio, in the country of the Illinois, which lies between the 36th and 37th degrees of northern latitude.

We hear that the intended new settlement on the Ohio is the finest land in all North-America; and that the brave veteran, General Lyman, is to be made governor thereof, on account of his distinguished merit and services during the last war in that country.

Wednesday the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce, came to a resolution to give Mr. Philips one hundred pounds for his important discovery of the method of dying leather red and yellow; the colours are allowed to be superior to any imported from Morocco or Lisbon, and upon repeated experiments are found to be more durable.

**Oct. 24.** Some letters from Berlin advise, that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, is now negotiating there, between the King of Prussia and the States-General.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Oct. 23.

"The honourable house of commons have given leave to bring in heads of a bill, for limiting the duration of parliament; and Dr. Lucas, Mr. Flood, and Mr. William Ponsonby, are ordered to prepare and bring in the same."

"Leave is also given to bring in heads of a bill for making judges commissions quam diu se bene gesserint; and the hon. Barry Maxwell, Mr. Stewart, Knight of the shire for the county of Tyrone, and Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart. are to prepare and bring in the same."

**Oct. 31.** It is remarkable, that the advices from Warsaw say, that Prince Radzivil, has been chosen Marshal of the present Diet, at the desire of the King; and that his Majesty, as a token of his future respect for him, has presented him with his picture, richly set with brilliants.

According to some accounts from Warsaw, the Starost Cosakowsky, immediately after his arrest, was carried to the Russian camp, a little way out of that city, where they offered to set him at liberty, if he would make an apology for the words he had used, and sign a paper that was presented him, but refusing to do so, he was then carried off.

The Queen's Palace, St. James's Park, Nov. 2, 1767. This day about noon the Queen was happily delivered of a Prince. Her Royal Highness the Prince Dowager of Wales, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, several Lords of his Majesty's most privy council, and the ladies of her Majesty's bed-chamber were present. We hear the Prince will be named Edward Augustus, after his late uncle.

This great event was soon after made known by the firing of the Tower guns. Her Majesty is, God be praised, as well as can be expected, and the young Prince is in perfect health.

**Nov. 4.** Walter Delany, Esq. is appointed commissary-general of Virginia, in the room of James Goleborough, Esq. deceased.

**Nov. 7.** The ensuing session of parliament, it is conjectured, will be too short to let the Douglass cause come on this winter.

**Oct. 23.** A few days since a common soldier, at present in garrison at Gibraltar, was sent for over, to take possession of an estate of 8000 l. in the funds in ready specie, and 300 l. per annum. This was left him by a very distant relation in Herefordshire.

**Oct. 24.** It is said that the provincial troops which served in America the last war, and hitherto have had no reward of lands, as the rest of his Majesty's troops who served there, are to have lands given them in a new government that is to be formed on the Mississippi; who will not be the only troops, but great numbers also of the other inhabitants of the middle colonies, will immediately join General Lyman, who is the Governor in the settlement, as the climate will agree with their constitution.

**Nov. 4.** Last night the body of his Royal Highness Edward Duke of York and Albany, was privately interred in the royal vault in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, at Westminster, the body having been conveyed to the Prince's chamber the night before.

**Nov. 9.** His Highness the Prince of Monaco, at whose palace the Duke of York died, is expected shortly in England, and Somerset-house is said to be appointed for his residence.

His Majesty has made a present of two fine sets of horses, from his stud at Hanover, to the Prince of Monaco.

Extract of a letter from Poland.

The utmost confusion prevails here. The powerful Bishops and Nobility, strongly attached to Roman Catholick principles, insist upon the King's adherence to his coronation oath, of maintaining the Catholick Religion; and will allow no toleration to dissenters. On the other hand the Dissidents are in themselves extremely powerful, and are supported

by an army of Russians, which surround the capital city of Warsaw, and suffer none to go in or out without leave. Besides, the Courts of Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, and G. Britain have interested themselves in their cause, & would doubtless afford them assistance if needful; they have likewise joined in confederacy with the Malecontents of Poland, who are a powerful body, so that if matters come to extremities, the Dissidents will certainly be an over match for the Popish party.

Several Diets have been held to agree upon terms of accommodation, but were conducted with so much heat especially by the Roman Catholics, who were obstinately inflexible, that nothing could be done; and several of the principal Bishops and great men, have been seized and carried to the Russian camp for having treated the Russian court with disrespect; and detachments of Russians are sent to live at discretion on their estates. However they have armed 5 or 6000 men, and there has already been some bloodshed between them and the Russians. The Turks seem inclined to interpose in the quarrel, and have made some military movements. The Peasants have taken the opportunity to throw off the bondage under which they have long groaned, and claim the same freedom as the nobles, and to be admitted to the Diet. The King has declared his inclination to abdicate the Crown, and nothing has prevented it but his desire to serve his country.—He upbraids the Nobility, that having involved it in distress, they have not supported him in his endeavours to relieve it,—and says if he was to abandon them, as they have him, they would find themselves in a wretched situation."

**Nov. 12.** Yesterday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Common-Council, &c. went in procession from Guildhall to St. James's, and presented on address of congratulation to his Majesty on the safe delivery of the Queen, and the birth of a Prince, containing also expressions of condolence on the death of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York. They were most graciously received, and had all the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand.

**Nov. 14.** In expectation of the honour of a visit from their Majesties at Blenheim-House (and which was postponed only on account of the Queen's pregnancy) the Duke of Marlborough had a new bed made and put up, which cost his Grace, we hear, upwards of four thousand pounds, and is reckoned the most sumptuous and costly piece of furniture now in the kingdom. [Gaz.]

They write from Quebec, that several Spanish Jesuits from South America had lately arrived there, said to be very rich in money and jewels, where they proposed to shelter themselves from the further persecutions of fortune, by taking the Oaths to his Britannick Majesty.

They write from Spain, that in taking the inventory of the effects belonging to the college of Jesuits at Barcelona, pursuant to the King's orders, they had found in a cellar there upwards of 100,000 scudi, (about 45. 3d. or 45. 6d.) several tons of gold and silver, and a large quantity of gold dust, emeralds and diamonds. This letter adds, that to every one of these precious stones were affixed tickets with the names of the persons who had delivered them to these fathers; that in a second cellar were found twenty crowns of gold ornamented with brilliants, twenty others enriched with rubies, 400 bales of cocoa, and a great quantity of merchandize from the East-Indies, the whole valued at 12 millions.

Besides the immense fortune Gen. Pultney left, there is a reversionary grant of the ground in Arlington-street, all Piccadilly, down to Hyde-Park corner, in the whole forty acres, all built on, which, at the expiration of the lease, will bring in 100,000 l. a year, confirmed by the act of Parliament, being a grant to Lord Bath when he obtained the title.

**Nov. 17.** The following is privately handed about at the West end of the Town, as an authentic extract of a letter from a noble Earl at Bath, to an eminent Lord in London: "You ask, if returning health will induce me to think of resuming public business? Is it possible that you should make such a question? What has been the whole tenor of my life? Have not my actions ever testified, that inactivity is heterogeneous to my nature; and that with me the public service has always superseded private ease? What! but an incessant attendance (in the intervals of health) of the parliamentary concerns of the nation? and an unremitting attention to the general welfare has been the business of my life? And were providence to bless me with renewed health and strength, do you imagine me, can you imagine me capable of forsaking my country, because too many of my ungrateful countrymen have rashly taken it into their heads, that I have forsaken it already? Think, my friend, more highly of my PATRIOTISM.—Do not smile at the word; for, prostituted as it is, and has been, our language furnishes me with no other, whose real meaning can so emphatically speak the real meaning of my soul."

**Boston, Jan. 4.** The Senior Class of Scholars of our University of Cambridge, have unanimously agreed to take their Degrees next Commencement, dressed altogether in the Manufactures of this Country.—A Resolution which reflects the highest Honour on that Seat of Learning.

**PHILADELPHIA, January 11.** Last Wednesday se'nnight in the Evening, Mr. Andrew Hamilton, was married to the amiable Miss Abigail Franks, Daughter of David Franks, Esq. of this City.

The next evening Mr. John Marston, of New-York, merchant, was married, to Miss Rachel Lawrence, daughter of Thomas Lawrence, Esq. late Mayor of this city, a young Lady of distinguished merit.



The same evening Mr. Samuel Breefe, of New-York, merchant, was also married to the accomplished Miss Anderson, of this place.

Last Friday evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, at Mr. Philip Erp's coming, of Heidelberg township, Lancaster, county, was coming into town, on horse-back, by way of the middle ferry, with a considerable sum of money in his pocket, he was attacked about one hundred yards from the center-house by two villains, one of whom seized the bridle of his horse, while the other made a stroke at his head with a club, which happily fell on his shoulder.—Upon this he immediately dismounted, and ran to the center-house, calling out company! company! murder! murder! and was pursued within fifty yards of the door.—The next morning the horse was found tied to one of the booths on the center course, and the saddle bags cut open; but as they contained little of value, the rogues misfired of their expected booty.

NEW-YORK, January 21.

By Capts. Griffiths and Rodgers from Pensacola, we learn, that Provisions were vastly plenty at that Place and New-Orleans, their Stores being all quite full, and no Purchasers. On the Passage, about 22 Days since, Capt. Rodgers spoke with Capt. Banks of this Port, bound for Pensacola, about 50 Leagues from this Port, all well on board.

The Middle of last Week a Sleigh in crossing the North-River from Great Wapping's Kill, with five Men in it, and one behind, fell into the Ice, by which sad Accident Daniel Polhemus, Mr. Mills a Merchant, James Brigs, and a Man of the Name of Houston, were drowned, with the Horse: The Man who stood on the Runners of the Sleigh behind, fell on his Back clear of the Hole, and by good Luck, and with the greatest Difficulty, saved his Brother, who was in the Sleigh, by taking hold of his Hand as he came up to the Top of the Water; the other four unfortunate Persons never were seen after they first went down.

Jacob Rynders, Mate of a Schooner belonging to this Port, commanded by Capt. Kipp, arrived here the 17th Instant from Rhode-Island, with Captain Santa Croix, and informs as follows, viz. That they failed from the Mouth of the Mississippi the first of November last, bound to this Place, but on the 10th following at 10 o'clock at Night, they run on the Bahama Bank, near Member Rock, and soon filled with Water; that the Crew, by the Help of their Boat, got to the said Rock with Provisions and all Necessaries for several Months, that on the 13th, the said Jacob Rynders, with 6 others, agreed, with the Approbation of the Captain, to try their Fortune in the Boat, and being fitted as well as the Situation of Affairs would permit, set sail across the Gulph, and on the 15th reached the Florida Shore, where, after remaining several Days, in great Terror of the Indians, and attempting Augustine by Land, they took to their little Boat again, and not without undergoing unaccountable Hardships, they arrived safe at Augustine the 20th of December; but to their great Grief not one Vessel was there better than their own Boat, to go to the Assistance of poor Capt. Kipp, one Woman, two Men, and a Boy left behind; that the Rock on which they were left, was 16 Feet high, 40 long, and about 20 broad; that they had plenty of Provisions, and Water, had erected three Standards as Signals of Distress, and he imagined they were taken off a few Days after he left them, as the Packet from Pensacola for Augustine passed by the Member Rock the 20th of November, and saw no Creature there.

One John Clayton Morris, was committed to the Gaol of this City for Sheep-Stealing:—It seems he had successively stole four or five, which he kill'd, and retail'd in the Markets:—On a Search the Skins were found in his Possession.

We have Intelligence from Pensacola, that a few Days before Capt. Rodgers fail'd, two Maryland Hunters came in there, who had been out some Months on a Scout, to view the Lands in the back Parts of the Country, quite from the back of Maryland, to the River Mississippi. They pass'd through 12 or 14 Indian Nations, and declar'd they found the Land in general but poor, till they came to the Banks of the Mississippi, where there was some very good; they said they found very little tillable in their Opinion on the back Parts of Georgia and East-Florida, and not much on the Frontiers of Carolina and Virginia.

As a further Specimen of the Practicability of manufacturing our own Clothes in this Country, we can assure the Public of the following Persons in Woodbridge in New-Jersey, making in their respective Families, within the Year past, both Woollen and Linen of their own raising, the Quantities following, viz. Mr. Isaac Freeman, 599 Yards, Mr. James Smith, 567 Yards, and Mr. Nathaniel Heard, 414 Yards.

Jan. 14. We hear by a Letter from Philipsburg in Dutchess-County, that a few Nights ago, a Barn and three Stacks of Hay, belonging to Lieutenant Grant, and two Stacks belonging to another Person, were privately set on Fire and consumed; a Man was asleep in the Barn, and being since missing is supposed to be burned in it.

Our hopes of seeing and observing the great Eclipses of the Sun on Tuesday last, were disappoint-

ted by the intervening Clouds: However they were not so close but that the Sun was plainly visible thro' them three several Times for a few Seconds each Time, about three Quarters after One o'clock, when the Sun was more than Half eclipsed, but was entirely hid by the Clouds during the rest of the Eclipse: About the Middle of it, the Light was so much diminished, that People within Doors could hardly see to work at several Businesses. We may expect particular Accounts of its Appearance from other Places where the Clouds did not intervene.

Early Monday Morning last, failed from hence the Brig Peggy, Captain Paul Miller, for Bristol.

By Captain Albo from Jamaica, we learn that the People are generally very sickly there, and many have lately died at Kingston, where near half the People seem to be ill.—Rum and Sugar both bore a high Price.

The Gentlemen who engaged State Lottery Tickets of Mr. Hendricks, will please to call for them, as they are just received by the Harriot Packet. The Purchasers will please to observe, the Lottery began drawing the 16th of November last, and the Halifax Packet arrived before this brought Advice from London to the 17th of November: Therefore the Tickets will not be warranted undrawn that Day.

Yesterday Afternoon arrived the Harriot Packet, Capt. Oaks, who left Falmouth the 17th of Nov. with the September and October Mails, and we hear has been beating on the Coast for three Weeks past.

The Mail to go by the Earl of Halifax Packet, Captain Jefferies, is to be closed on Saturday next, at the Post-Office.

We are told, that since the beginning of last Month, Sixty Vessels or more, has been ashore and lost between this and Boston.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.  
Sloop Charlotte, Henry Tucker, from Jamaica  
—Wm. William Rogers, Penacola  
—Charming Polly, Joshua T. D. St. Croix, Rh. Island  
Ship Noble, Robert Stonehouse, Rhode-Island

OUTWARD ENTRIES.  
Brig King George, John Ball, Jamaica and Honduras  
—Mackie, Richard Mackie, Nevis  
Sloop Orange, Garret Snedeker, Barbados  
—Hannah, Daniel Hegeman, Dominica

CLEARED FOR DEPARTURE.  
Sloop Dolphin, Andrew Langworthy, Rhode-Island  
—Betsey, Lawrence Farrell, S. Carolina  
—Liberty, Isaac Sheldon, Dominica  
Brig Sally, Joseph Jauncey, Jamaica  
—Peggy, Paul Miller, Bristol  
Sloop Fanning, Timothy Miller, Africa  
—Fame, Viner Leacycraft, Surinam

To the PRINTER,

SIR,  
Please to insert the following Answer to the two Queries in your Journal of November 10th, 1767.

QUERY 1. WHETHER it does not involve a Contradiction, to suppose every Sin an infinite Evil, and still one Sin greater than another?

ANS. May we not suppose a Hair protracted to an infinite Degree, and a Rope, Chain, or Cable extended the same length; yet will it imply any Contradiction to assert one is greater than the other, tho' they are both infinitely long?—Every Sin may deserve to be eternally punished, and still one Sin may be greater than another without any Contradiction, by only making a proper Distinction between the Quantity and the Duration of the Punishment. V. G. Smaller Sins may deserve to be eternally punished with five Degrees of Misery, and greater ones with ten Degrees, and tho' they are both eternally punished, yet one is greater than the other; for one endures thro' all Eternity tens Degrees of Punishment, and the other suffers as long; but it is an Eternity of but five Degrees of Misery.

QUERY 2. "Whether any other Principle be necessary to produce Love towards God in the Soul, than a true knowledge of him?"

ANS. Adam, and the Angels when they fell, "had a true knowledge of God;" but it was insufficient to produce a persevering Love to him: The Devils still have a "true knowledge of God;" but no Love to him; therefore it appears from undeniable fact, that some other principle is necessary to produce divine Love; even a moral Taste or Relish for Holiness. A Person may have "a true knowledge" of Philosophy, Physick, or any other Art or Science, and yet have no Love, but a Hatred and Disgust to it, if he has not a Taste and Relish for it, which is a distinct Principle from the "true knowledge of it."

Much more might be advanced on each of these copious Subjects, but these brief Hints may suffice to satisfy the Querist, which is the Aim and Design of

Your humble Servant, C. S.

ROBERT WOOFFENDALE, Surgeon Dentist, begs Leave to acquaint the Public, that he is return'd from Philadelphia, and performs all Operations upon the Teeth, as usual.

N. B. Mr. Wooffendale intends residing at Jamaica during his Stay in America, but will attend at New-York every Thursday; such Gentlemen and Lady's who require his Attendance, are desired to leave a Line with Mr. Moore, next to Mr. Rapalje's, at the Fly-Market.

This is to give notice,

THAT the Committee appointed at a meeting of the inhabitants of the city of New-York, to consider of the expediency of entering into measures to promote frugality, industry, and employing our tradesmen and necessitous poor, will make their report on Monday evening next the 25th instant, at six o'clock, at Bolton and Sigel's: And the inhabitants are requested to attend, in order to receive and consider the same. It is hoped that there will be a full meeting, that the intentions of the town may be well known, on matters of such great importance to the community.

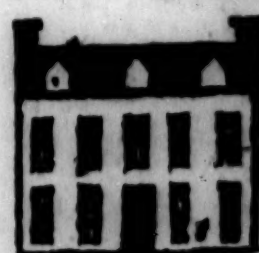
## WRITINGS.

**BILLS and Answers in Courts of Equity, Conveyances, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Deeds, and all other Kinds of Writings, drawn expeditiously, next House to Doct. Farquhar's; in French Church-Street, by**

**MARK FEELY, Attorney, at Law:**

Who also solicits the Recovery of Debts, or other Property due by Persons in Ireland. 7 10

To be sold at public Vendue, on Tuesday the 2nd of February next on the Premises;



**THE House and Lot**

Of Ground now in the Possession of the Widow Hays, next Door to Mr. Abraham De Peyter, and nearly opposite the Honourable John Watts, Esq. Also a vacant Lot of Ground in King's-Street, nearly opposite the French Church, containing 25 Feet front and rear, and 75 Feet deep. 7 8

To be sold, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, in New-York, on the 22d February 1768, at public Sale, to the highest Bidder, between the Hours of Eleven and One;



**A Lot of Land, situate,**

lying, and being in Dutchess County, it being the 4th Part of Lot No. 36, in the Great Nine Partners, and is Lot No. 3, in the Sub-Division, containing 874 and a Quarter Acres of good Wheat Land: On the Lot are five Tenants, two have Leases, the others are Tenants at Will; there are a Number of bearing Fruit-Trees, and five Houses and Barns; it is in a thick settled Neighbourhood, Saw and Grist-Mills near, and good Roads to Poughkeepsie and Fish-Kill Landings.—Whoever inclines to purchase before the Day of public Sale, may apply to John Dies, in Stone-Street, New-York, who will give an indisputable Title for the same. 7 10

JOHN DIES.



**THE** subscriber intending to remove

to New-York, in May next, proposes to sell on reasonable terms, two fine lots of land, (advantageously situate for a gentleman, a merchant, or a tradesman, in the pleasant town of Princeton, the dimensions of each of the said lots being about 55 feet in front and 200 long) with the houses and improvements on one of them, which lies on the corner of the Hopewell road directly opposite to the college, and are as follows, viz. A large house two stories and a half high, four rooms on a floor with a fire-place in each, all neatly and completely finished, with a cellar under the whole house; a stable and gardens, a small yard between the garden and the house, neatly paved with brick, with a well of excellent water within four feet of the kitchen. The other lot adjoins to Mr. Taylor's, is almost opposite to the college, and the best in the town for any gentleman inclining to build. Whoever inclines to purchase, may apply to Mr. JOHN RAMSEY, merchant, in New-York, near the Fly-market, or to the subscriber in Princeton, and agree upon terms: It will be required, that one quarter of the purchase money be paid down, and good security given for the remainder, for which any reasonable time of payment will be allowed. 7 10

JOHN FORREST.

Bromley, 30th of December 1767.

**TO BE SOLD,** by the Subscriber,



A Tract of Land, containing several Hundred Acres, situate in the Township of Bedminster, and County of Somerset, in New-Jersey, adjoining the Mills, late Andrew Leake's. Several very excellent Farms may be made on the Tract, as the Soil and Situation are inferior to none in the Province.—Wood, Water, and Meadows abound in great Perfection, and the Lands capable of any Degree of Improvement. One Third Part of the Principal to be paid down. Bonds with Security will be taken for the Residue, and very reasonable Terms allowed.—Inquire on the Premises, of 7 10

JOH CAREY.

By Permission of his Excellency the Governor.

By the American COMPANY.

At the Theatre in John-Street, on Friday Evening next, being the 22d of January, 1768, will be presented, a COMEDY, call'd,

**A Bold Stroke for a Wife.**

Col. Feignwell, by Mr. HALLAM;  
Obadiah Prim, by Mr. ALLYN,  
Sir Philip, by Mr. DOUGLASS,  
Tradelove by Mr. HENRY,  
Pettiwinkle, by Mr. MORRIS,  
Freeman, by Mr. WALL,  
Simon Pure, by Mr. WOOLLS,  
Sackbut, by Mr. TOMLINSON,  
Mrs. Prim, by Mrs. DOUGLASS,  
Betty, by Miss WAINWRIGHT,  
Masqu'd Lady, by Mrs. WALL,  
Ann Lovely, by Miss CHEER.

To which will be add'd a FARCE, written by Dr. Smollett, call'd The

**R E P R I S A L,**

OR THE

**TARS of OLD ENGLAND,**

Ben Block, by Mr. HALLAM,  
Moult. Champignon, by Mr. ALLYN,  
Lieut. O'Clabber, by Mr. MORRIS,  
Ensign M'Claymore, by Mr. DOUGLASS,  
Hearty, by Mr. GREVILLE,  
Brush, by Mr. WALL,

Halliard (with a Song) by Mr. WOOLLS,

Harriet, (with a Song) by Miss HALLAM, &c. &c. &c.

To begin exactly at Six o'clock. Vivant Rex & Regina.

No Person on any Pretence whatsoever, can be admitted behind the Scenes.

TICKETS, to be had at H. GAINES's, at the Bible and Crown, in Hanover-Square, and at Mr. Hayes's; and of Mr. Lansdown, at the Theatre, every Morning from Nine till One, and after three, every Play Night.

BOXES, 2s. PITTS, GALLERY, 1s.



## POETS CORNER.

From an Elegy on the Death of his Royal Highness Edward Duke of York.

THIS little Elegy appears to have been written by some Person, who accompanied his late Royal Highness in his first Tour to Italy.

Extradit, &c.

Ill-fated Prince!—again the smiling Year  
Tempted to milder Climes thy roving Feet;  
And, the glad Call of Pleasure fond to hear,  
Again thy Heart with youthful Transports beat.  
—Alas! how soon the shadowy Prospects fail,  
Which balk'd Imagination loves to form!  
How swift, when breaths around the flatt'ring Gale  
Roars with resistless Rage the rushing Storm!  
Oh, timely stop!—thy blind Career give o'er;  
Disease lurks ambush'd in the treach'rous Way;  
And Death, ere waded to the with'd-for Shore,  
Imperious Death demands a Royal Prey.  
EDWARD no more the gallant Vessel awes  
Submits and duteous to his high Command;  
To the first friendly Coast in Haste she draws,  
And lands Him, sick'ning, on a foreign Strand.  
Touch'd with his Fate, and conscious of his Pain,  
Strangers the generous Tears of Pity shed;  
While mournful Servants, an officious Train,  
And weeping Friends surround his dying Bed.  
There, tho' no pious Rights their Aid bestow,  
No holy Comforts cheer his parting Soul,  
Calm and resign'd he waits the fatal Blow,  
And sees the destin'd Moment onward roll.  
Arm'd with the baneful Heats of Gallia's Skies,  
The noxious Fever speeds its rapid Course,  
Till breathless, stiff, the sudden Victim lies,  
And startled Nature loaths the blacken'd Corse.  
"This is a Sight that's terrible indeed,"  
View it, and tremble, ye unthinking Great;  
Thus ends, when Providence has once decreed,  
The Pride of Royalty, the Pomp of State!

Hackensack, at the New-Bridge,

WE the subscribers, being encouraged by the favourable notice, and approbation of many gentlemen of character, both in city and country, to pursue our present business; do hereby, from an expectation of further encouragement, inform the public, that it is our honest design, in conjunction with each other, in order to extend our usefulness to mankind in general, to continue to teach the learned languages: A necessary and beautiful accomplishment for young gentlemen who desire to make any considerable figure in life, as they are the proper foundation of all other advances in speculative knowledge, in the most approved method; with the same accuracy and care as formerly, and hope our good intentions, together with our diligence, and assiduous labour, will always be such, as to merit the assistance and approbation of all gentlemen of letters. Strangers may have satisfaction, as to the character of the school, by applying to a number of competent judges, in New-York, whose sons are now under tuition; and as another inducement the situation of the place is almost sufficient of itself to recommend it.

It is healthy, pleasant, and inviting; it abounds with innocent and necessary pleasure and amusement; But, at the same time, youth are very little exposed to vice, or dangerous examples to corrupt their morals.

The neighbourhood is exceedingly well calculated for boarding children, and is heartily disposed to encourage so public a utility. Board may be procured in the best families, at the usual price: All possible care is, and will be taken, for good accommodations. There is sufficient room for boarding twice the number of scholars that are at present in the school, without exposing them to any inconvenient distance.

There is also a third person to teach English, writing and arithmetic, who instructs the latin scholars in those branches of education, such a portion of time every day, as not to interfere with their stated studies, for a small additional consideration per quarter.

We are the public's much obliged, and

Most obedient humble servants,

STEPHANUS VOORHEES,

FRANCIS BARBER.

N. B. We will esteem it greatly to our honour, whenever any gentleman shall think fit to come and inspect our school, and be informed as to our manner of instruction, and shall be glad to receive instruction ourselves, as to the method, or any thing else that tend to promote the public good.

## Six Pounds Ten Shillings Reward.

STOLEN out of the house of John Bordan, at Wehawke Ferry, on Sunday the 13th of January, 1768, a silver watch and pocket-book, with about Nine Pounds in cash, and several papers of value, of no use to any one but the owner.—The Thief had on when he went away, a white coloured broad-cloth coat, with lapels, a black everlasting jacket, check shirt and trowsers; half worn beaver hat, blue stockings and old shoes: He is of a fair complexion, light brown hair, commonly clubb'd up behind,—he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, and has a slow low voice.—Said thief is suspected to be one that went by the name of James Thomas, and was turn'd out of Hackensack jail the day before the above goods were stolen.—Whoever takes up said thief, and secures him, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have Six Pounds Ten Shillings reward from us

JOHN BORDAN, and

JAMES CUREN.

N. B. He very likely may change both his name and apparel.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

## TO BE LET,

BY Ludlow and Hoffman, the House

wherein they now live, in Bayard-Street, fronting the Street that leads to Coenties Pier, together with a convenient large Store-House, (if required) fronting the Jew's-Alley.

RUN-away from the Subscriber at West-

Chester, a Negro Man, named Mingo, formerly known by the Name of Jim: He is about five Feet eight or nine Inches high, not very black, has a large Scar, partly upon his Nose, and another near the middle of his Forehead.—He has very often changed his Master; but lived last with one Jones a Black-Smith, at, or near Haverstraw, towards which Place he is supposed to have directed his Course.—He plays tolerably well upon the Fiddle, and has taken one with him;—he is an insinuating Fellow, and can tell a plausible Story.—As he has taken all the Clothes he had, with him; it is not known in what Dress he chooses to appear.—He took his Departure during the Christmas Holidays; and whoever shall take him and bring him to his Master, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and all reasonable Charges, paid by

ISAAC WILKINS.

Pursuant to an Order made by the Ho-

onourable William Smith and Robert R. Livingston, Esqrs, two of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-York, upon the Petition of Joseph Marschalk and John Marschalk, of the City of New-York Shop-keepers, insolvent Debtors, and several of their Creditors: Notice is hereby given by the Petitioners, to all the Creditors of the said Joseph Marschalk and John Marschalk, to show Cause, (if any they have) on Friday the 22d Instant, before the said Judges, at ten o'Clock in the Forenoon of the same Day, at the Dwelling-House of the said William Smith, situate in Smith-Street, in New-York; why an Assignment of the said Joseph Marschalk and John Marschalk's Estate, should not be made to Dirck Brinckerhoff, Esq; and Isaac Sears, of the said City, Merchants, Pursuant to the Prayer of the said Petition, and the said Joseph Marschalk and John Marschalk, be thereupon discharged; agreeable to the Directions of an Act of the President, Council, and General Assembly of the Province of New-York, made and passed in the first Year of his present Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for the Relief of insolvent Debtors, and for Repealing an Act therein mentioned." And also Pursuant to two other certain Acts of this Colony, made in Addition thereto.

Dated at New-York, the 12th Day of January 1768.

New-York, December 31, 1767.

Hughes's Night-School, commences on Monday Evening next, where the most constant Attendance will be given to all those who are desirous of being instructed, and it is hoped that no others will offer; as he is determined to preserve the same Order that is observed in the Day-School, and must, however reluctantly, dismiss those who refuse a Conformity.

WANTS A PLACE,

A Woman that understands all Kinds of House Work, and would undertake the Business of a House Maid, Nurse Maid, or any other Family-Business, and can be well recommended: Inquire of the Printer at the Exchange.

WHEREAS I perceive by an Ad-

vertisement inserted in Mr. William Weyman's Gazette, the whole Estate of the late Mr. Haynes is to be exposed to Sale at public Vendue: And as I am inform'd that a certain Lot, now in the Tenure of Mr. Francis Pantan, is included in the said Estate, and to be also exposed to Sale, as the Property of the said Mr. Haynes: This is to give Notice to all who may be inclined to purchase the said Lot, that the Right or Title to the same is not vested in the said Mr. Haynes, but in me the Subscriber, and that I will support my Claims to the said Lot, by the following Title.

William Bickley, after bequeathing divers Legacies, devises all his Estate, real and personal, to his Son Abraham Bickley.

Abraham Bickley devises to his Daughter, Mary Bickley, now Mary Tong, Widow, the House in New-York, in the Tenure of the above-named Fra. Pantan.

Any Person who is inclined to see the said Wills, and receive further Satisfaction relative to the said Title, may apply to Mr. Thomas Franklin of New-York, or to the said Mary Tong, in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1767.

MARY TONG.

TO BE SOLD,

A Lease of about eleven

Years to come, of a Lot and the House thereon, lying on the North-River, within two Doors of the House where the Ferry is kept from this City to Powlass's Hook: There are on the Lot a Black-Smith's Shop, and a Dwelling-House of two Stories high, three Rooms, two with Fire-Places; a Shop, and a good Kitchen, back, with a Cellar under the whole House.—Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying on the Premises to (s) JAMES WALDRON.

ALL Persons interested in Lot Number Twenty, laid out to the Heirs of Leonard Lewis, on the Division of Hardenbergs, commonly called the Great Patent, situate in the County of Albany, and near to Schoharie; are desired to meet at Segil and Bolton's, opposite the Exchange, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday Evening the 26th of January Instant, at 6 o'Clock, where a Proposal will be made to their Advantage. New-York, 3d Jan. 1768.

Benjamin & Amos Underhill,

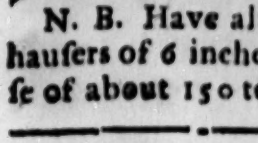
On Brewer's Wharf, near Beekman's-Slip, have for Sale, CORDAGE of all sizes, pitch, tar, turpentine, and many other articles of ship-chandlery: rum, wines, brandy, Geneva, by wholesale and retail: Also, pork, beef, butter, flour, brown bread, &c. &c.

THIS is to give Public Notice, to all those that have any Demands upon the Estate of Thomas Thorne, Black-Smith, deceased, (late of the Manor of Cortlandt) to bring in their Accounts on or before the first Day of May next ensuing, unto William Oakly and Benjamin Field, Executors to said Estate:—And all those that are indebted, are desired to make Speedy Payment, or expect Trouble, without further Notice.

Walter & Thomas Buchanan, & Co.

Have imported in the last Vessels from Britain, and have for Sale at their Store in Queen-Street, nigh the Fly-Market;

MEN's rib'd and plain  
thread and worsted hose,  
Women's thread and worsted  
hose  
Stocking patterns  
Women's worsted & silk mitts  
Tammies, callimancoes, du-  
rants, camblets, cambricks  
and lawns  
Barcelona handkerchiefs  
Cravats, do. and sewing silk  
Needles, pins and buckram,  
Oznaburghs, towelling, sheet-  
ing, and diaper  
White and brown linens  
N. B. Have also for sale, a 9 and half inch cable, and a  
haulers of 6 inches each, with other cordage proper for a ves-  
sel of about 150 tons.



TO BE SOLD,  
The New BRIGANTINE  
THREE SISTERS,  
Now lying at Byvanck's Wharf,  
burthen 110 Tons.—Inquire of  
SAMUEL VERPLANK.

New-York, 23d December, 1767.

Salt Petre,  
TO BE SOLD, By  
Thomas Doughty,  
In DOCK-STREET.

Choice Carolina PINK ROOT,  
TO BE SOLD, By  
ISAAC PINTO,  
In BAYARD-STREET,

To the PUBLICK,  
PETER VIANEY,

Musick, Fencing, and Dancing-Master;  
WHO keeps a private and public school opposite to the Hon. John Watts's, at Mrs. Hayes's, near the exchange, having heard that a report has been spread, that he asks two guineas a quarter, and two guineas entrance, for teaching young ladies and gentlemen to dance, finds it necessary to contradict publicly a report certainly publish'd to prevent him from getting scholars.—His demand was no more than one guinea a quarter and a guinea entrance, however at the desire of some gentlemen and ladies, he will for the future teach at a pistole a quarter, and a pistole entrance, and will wait on any ladies or gentlemen that choose to be taught, at their own houses.—He will teach French country dances, either at home or abroad.

TO BE SOLD,  
THE House wherein ANDREW ELLIOT,  
Esq; now lives, if not sold before the first of  
February, then it will be Let: For Particulars,  
inquire of 92 NICHOLAS BAYARD.

Remsen and Van Alstyne,

Will expire on the first Day of May next:  
ALL Persons therefore whose  
Debts have been or will become due, either on Bond,  
Note or Book, by the first Day of January next, are desired  
to make Payment, or give undoubted Security for the same  
by that Day, or they will be put in Suit.

They have now by them, a general  
Assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, and Sadlery, which  
will be sold for the Cash, at prime Cost.

To be sold cheap for ready Money, or short Credit,  
At SIMSON'S in Stone-Street,

BEAVER coating, plain cloth colour'd, and napt blue and  
green; 7, 8, 9, and 10 quarter rose blankets, Wor-  
rendorps and Silesia linens, fine copper plate chintzes, beau-  
tiful figures of lace work, ribbons, &c. silk and worsted  
breeches patterns, white and black silk mitts, Russia duck  
and colour'd drillings, low priced stone rings, rhubarb, cot-  
ton, indigo, and some choice picked beaver, beaver coat,  
foxes, racoons, &c. vermillion, black and white wampum,  
Swedes iron. Also Lisbon salt, clean and large, on board

The SNOW RESOLUTION,

Charles Chevalier, Master, now lying at Cruger's-Wharf.

M. PHILIPS,

Has just imported in the Ship New-York, Captain  
Lawrence, from London:

A Large Assortment of MILLENARY of  
the newest and genteelst Taste; also a great  
Variety of new fancied Goods too tedious to men-  
tion, at her Store in Smith-Street.



# SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1307.

[S A T U R D A Y, JANUARY 23, 1768.]

For the PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE.  
Letters from a FARMER in Pennsylvania to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies.

## LETTER VIII.

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN,

IN my opinion a dangerous example is set in the last act relating to these colonies. The power of parliament to levy money upon us for raising a revenue is therein avowed and exerted. Regarding the act on this single principle; I must again repeat, and I think it my duty to repeat, that to me it appears to be unconstitutional.

No man who considers the conduct of parliament since the repeal of the Stamp-Act, and the disposition of many people at home, can doubt, that the chief object of attention there, is, to use Mr. Grenville's expression, "providing that the DEFENDANCE and OBEDIENCE of the colonies be ASSERTED and MAINTAINED."

Under the influence of this notion, instantly on repealing the Stamp-Act, an act passed declaring the power of parliament to bind these colonies in all cases whatsoever. This however was only planting a barren tree, that cast a shade indeed over the colonies, but yielded no fruit. It being determined to enforce the authority on which the Stamp-Act was founded; the parliament having never renounced the right, as Mr. Pitt advised them to do; and it being thought proper to disguise that authority in such a manner, as not again to alarm the colonies; some little time was required to find a method by which both these points should be united. At last the ingenuity of Mr. Grenville and his party accomplished the matter, as it was thought, in "an act for granting certain duties in the British colonies and plantations in America; for allowing drawbacks, &c." which is the title of the act laying duties on paper, &c.

The parliament having several times before imposed duties to be paid in America, it was EXPECTED NO DOUBT, THAT THE REPETITION OF SUCH A MEASURE WOULD BE PASSED OVER AS AN USUAL THING. But to have done this without expressly "asserting and maintaining" the power of parliament to take our money without our consent, and to apply it as they please, would not have been sufficiently declarative of its supremacy, nor sufficiently depressive of American freedom.

Therefore it is, that in this memorable act, we find it expressly "provided," that money shall be levied upon us without our consent, for PURPOSES, that render it, if possible, more dreadful than the Stamp-Act.

That act, alarming, as it was, declared, the money thereby to be raised, should be applied "towards the defraying the expences of defending, protecting and securing the British colonies and plantations in America;" and it is evident from the whole act, that by the word "British," were intended colonies and plantations settled by British people, and not generally, those subject to the British crown. That act therefore seemed to have something gentle and kind in its intention, and to aim only at our own welfare: But the act, now objected to, imposes duties upon the British colonies, "to defray the expences of defending, protecting and securing his Majesty's DOMINIONS in America."

What a change of words! what an innumerable addition, to the expences intended by the Stamp-Act! "his Majesty's DOMINIONS" comprehend not only the British colonies, but also the conquered provinces of Canada and Florida; and the British garisons of Nova-Scotia; for these do not deserve the name of colonies.

What justice is there in making us pay for "defending, protecting and securing" THESE PLACES? What benefit can we, or have we ever derived from them? None of them was conquered FOR US, nor will be "defended, protected and secured" FOR US.

In fact, however, advantageous the subduing or keeping any of these countries, may be to Great-Britain, the acquisition is greatly injurious to these colonies. Our chief property consists in lands. These would have been of a much greater value, if such prodigious additions had not been made to the British territories on this continent. The natural increase of our own people, if confined within the colonies, would have raised the value still higher and higher, every fifteen or twenty years; besides, we should have lived more compactly together, and have been therefore more able to resist any enemy. But now the inhabitants will be thinly scattered over an immense region, as those who want settlements, will choose to make new ones, rather than pay great prices for old ones.

These are the consequences to the colonies, of the hearty assistance they gave to Great-Britain in the late war—a war undertaken solely for her own benefit. The objects of it were, the securing to herself the rich tracts of land on the back of these colonies, with the Indian trade; and Nova-Scotia, with the fishery. These and much more has that kingdom gained; but the inferior animals, that hunted with the lion, have been amply rewarded for all the sweat and blood their loyalty cost them, by the honour of having sweated and bled in such company!

I will not go so far as to say, that Canada and Nova-Scotia are curbs on New-England; the chain efforts through the back woods, on the middle provinces; and Florida on the rest: But I will venture to say, that if the products of Canada, Nova-Scotia and Florida deserve any consideration, the two first of them are only rivals of our northern colonies, and the other of our southern.

It has been said that without the conquest of these countries, the colonies could not have been "protected, defended and secured." If that is true, it may with as much propriety be said, that Great-Britain could not have been "defended, protected and secured," without that conquest: For the colonies are parts of her empire, which it as much concerns her as them, to keep out of the hands of any other power.

But these colonies, when they were much weaker, defended themselves, before this conquest was made; and could again do it, against any that might properly be called their enemies. If France and Spain indeed should attack them, as members of the British empire, perhaps they might be distressed; but it would be in a British quarrel.

The largest account I have seen of the number of people in Canada does not make them exceed ninety thousand. Florida can hardly be said to have any inhabitants. It is computed that there are in our colonies three millions. Our force therefore must increase with a disproportion to the growth of their strength, that would render us very safe.

This being the state of the case, I cannot think it just, that these colonies, labouring under so many misfortunes, should be loaded with taxes to maintain countries, not only not useful, but hurtful to them. The support of Florida and Canada costs yearly, it is said, half a million sterling. From hence, we may make some guess of the load that is to be laid upon us; for we are not only to "defend, protect and secure" them, but also to make "an adequate provision for defraying the charge of the administration of justice, and the support of civil government, in such provinces, where it shall be found necessary."

Not one of the provinces of Canada, Nova-Scotia or Florida, has ever defrayed these expences WITHIN ITSELF: And if the duties imposed by the last statute are collected, all of them together, according to the best information, I can get, will not pay one quarter as much as Pennsylvania alone. So that the British Colonies are to be drained of the rewards of their labour, to cherish the scorching lands of Florida, and the icy rocks of Canada and Nova-Scotia, which never will return to us one farthing that we send to them.

Great-Britain—I mean the ministry in Great-Britain, has cantoned Canada and Florida out into five or six governments, and may form as many more. She now has fourteen or fifteen regiments on this continent; and may send over as many more. To make "an adequate provision" FOR ALL THESE EXPENCES, is, no doubt, to be the inheritance of the colonies.

Can any man believe that the duties on paper, &c. are the last that will be laid for these purposes? It is in vain to hope, that because it is imprudent to lay duties on the exportation of manufactures from a mother country to colonies, as it may promote manufactures among them, that this consideration will prevent them.

Ambitious, artful men have made the measure popular, and whatever injustice or destruction will attend it in the opinion of the colonists, at home it will be thought just and salutary.

The people of Great-Britain will be told, and they have been told, that they are sinking under an immense debt—that great part of this debt has been contracted in defending the colonies—that these are so ungrateful and undutiful, that they will not contribute one mite to its payment—nor even to the support of the army now kept up for their "defence, protection and security"—that they are rolling in wealth, and are of so bold and republican a spirit, that they are aiming at independence—that the only way to retain them in "obedience" is to keep a

"So credulous, as well as obstinate, are the people in believing every thing, which flatters their prevailing passion."  
Hume's Hist. of England.

strict watch over them, and to draw off part of their riches in taxes—and that every burden laid upon them, is taking off so much from Great-Britain.—These assertions will be generally believed, and the people will be persuaded that they cannot be too angry with the colonies, as that anger will be profitable to themselves.

"Qui sentit commodum sentire debet et onus."  
They who feel the benefit ought to feel the burden.  
A FARMER.

B O S T O N, December 24.

AT a meeting of the freeholders, and other inhabitants of the town of Boston, by adjournment, on Tuesday the 22d of December inst. the following INSTRUCTIONS were unanimously voted to be given their Representatives, the ensuing session of the General Court, and the same were voted to be published, viz.

GENTLEMEN,  
WE your constituents, the freeholders, and other inhabitants of the town of Boston, being legally assembled in Faneuil-Hall, and taking into mature consideration the distressed circumstances of the town, by means of the amazing growth of luxury, and the embarrassments of our trade; and having also the strongest apprehensions that our invaluable rights and liberties, as men, and British subjects, are greatly affected by a late act of the British parliament, imposing duties on sundry commodities, to be levied and paid in the colonies, have thought it expedient to give you our united sentiments on those interesting subjects, that you may from thence take encouragement vigorously to pursue such measures as may be best calculated to secure our safety and welfare.

It is the part of every wise community, at all times, to encourage industry and economy among themselves. How great is the necessity, when pressed with insupportable debts and taxes, which is the present unhappy state of this town and province? The late just and necessary war, in which our Sovereign and the nation hath been engaged, being principally seated in North-America, rendered it the incumbent duty of his Majesty's faithful subjects of these colonies, to exert the utmost of their strength and abilities in defence of his dominions in this part of the world, and reducing his enemies to terms of peace. This province hath exhibited many repeated instances of their readiness to afford their aid to his Majesty, which will be standing monuments of their zeal for his Majesty's service, and their affection to the mother state. It is needless to recur to former instances, even in the infancy of the province. The last war affords incontestible proofs; when, by their united exertions, they incurred a debt which is now an almost insupportable burden, and will so remain for years to come. It is with concern that we are obliged to say, that, under all this difficulty, our private debts to the British merchants have been increasing; and our importations, even of superfluities, as well as other articles, have been so much beyond the bounds of prudence, that our utmost efforts, it is to be feared, will not save us from impending ruin. At the same time our trade, by which alone we are enabled to balance our accounts with Great-Britain, is, in almost every branch of it, burdened with duties and restrictions, whereby it is rendered unprofitable to us, and is indeed in danger of being totally obstructed and ruined. In such a deplorable situation, we warmly recommend to you, Gentlemen, to exert yourselves in promoting every prudent measure which may be proposed to put a stop to that profusion of luxury, so threatening to the country; to encourage a spirit of industry and frugality among the people, and to establish manufactures in the province. We conceive that divers manufactures may be set up, to great advantage, particularly those of iron, glass, paper, linen, &c. and therefore we think it highly necessary that they should be encouraged by suitable bounties. Hemp and flax are the natural produce of our lands, and many new discoveries may be made of the productions of the country, which we have just reason to expect you will attend to, as they will be the necessary means of lessening our foreign imports, enabling us to discharge the debts we have already contracted abroad, and freeing us from the obligation of contracting, at least so largely, for time to come. We cannot conclude this head, without observing to you, that the excessive use and consumption of spirituous liquors, requires your particular care to discountenance; as it is destructive to the morals, as well as the health and substance of the people; rendering them incapable of labour, and tending to erase from the mind the sentiments of virtue, and a disposition to industry.

As we have nothing more at heart, than to maintain a lasting and perpetual friendship and union



with the people of Great-Britain, who are our fellow subjects, we rely upon it, that you will at all times readily join in any measures tending to cultivate and establish it; using your best endeavours to circumvent and frustrate the designs of those who would create jealousies, and foment divisions between us. At the same time, it is your incumbent duty, carefully to inspect such acts of parliament as are or shall be passed to be binding on the colonies; the prudence and even necessity of which will appear, when it is considered, that we are not, and cannot be, represented in the parliament which passeth such laws; and consequently the only step which can be taken, by those who alone legally represent us, is to point out such inconveniences as, by reason of our great distance from the supreme legislative of the nation may, and in all probability will, sometimes arise from such laws; in order that they may be remedied. And we on this occasion strictly enjoin upon you, to use your influence, that the nature and tendency of the late act of parliament, imposing duties upon paper, glass, &c. may be the subject of inquiry in the house of representatives.—The design of this act, we perceive, is to raise a revenue out of the colonies, for the support of his Majesty's government, and to defend and secure his American territories. As this revenue is to be raised out of our property, it is immaterial to us, by what mode the taxes are to be levied, or by what name they are called. It is, without controversy, the natural right of every man, and the constitutional right of every British subject, solely to dispose of his own property, either by himself in person, or by his representative, of his own free election. If therefore the people of this province are, by nature, and by the royal charter, intitled to all the rights of natural born subjects, as without doubt they are, it is certain, that all property taken from them, by any manner or way, without their consent, must be an infringement of their natural and constitutional rights. And it is a point of the utmost consequence to us: For what liberty could any man be supposed to have, if another hath a right to demand of him any part of his earnings, and, by consequence, the whole, if he pleases? Besides, the appropriation of the monies to be raised by this act, we humbly conceive, is just matter of grievance to us; inasmuch as we are thereby deprived of that honour which is the pride of British subjects, of testifying our alacrity in supporting his Majesty's officers, in the several departments of government, as well as of the privilege of taking into consideration our own ability, and the merit of their services. Moreover the act, in its operation, will further discourage our trade, already sinking under its pressures and difficulties.—And it is worth your particular notice, that it has ever been the policy of Great-Britain, to lay the colonies under a necessity of purchasing her own manufactures, to the exclusion of all others, which obliges us to purchase such articles as we have need of, at an advanced rate: And this alone, we apprehend, would be sufficient to exempt us from any additional charges or duties upon them here, even if it were not inconsistent with our natural and constitutional rights; especially when it is considered, that by our consumption of their manufactures, the price of them is greatly advanced, the manufacturers increased in number and wealth, and enabled to pay a larger proportion towards the public and national charges, and the value of their lands is also greatly enhanced.

We therefore, upon the whole, instruct you to endeavour, that, in the most humble, dutiful and loyal terms, such representations may be made to our most gracious King, of our constitutional and charter rights; of our unrivalled loyalty and affection to his person, family and government; of our acknowledged constitutional subordination to the supreme legislative power of the nation; and of the hardships and grievances which lie upon us, under the operation of the said act; together with such humble supplication to his Majesty, as may prevail upon him graciously to recommend its repeal.

Attest. WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

At the Adjournment of the Town Meeting held here last Tuesday, a large and respectable Committee appointed the 28th of October last, to consider of some Measures to employ the Poor of the Town of Boston, by reviving the Linen Manufacture, and in such other Way as should be thought beneficial. Reported, among other Things, that it was their Opinion this Province had all the natural Advantages for carrying on the Linen Manufacture, and that a sufficient Quantity of Flax, may be raised for that purpose, if the Government would give Encouragement; and proposed a method wherein it might be carried on and established in this Town: They then acquainted the Inhabitants, they had been informed by good Judges, that Duck or Sail Cloth, has been made in this Province of a superior Quality to any commonly imported from Russia; and that they doubted not but they should be soon able to lay a Plan before them for manufacturing of Sail Cloth, that might be equally beneficial to the Town and Province with the Manufacture of Linen. The Committee also reported, That they had the Plea-

sure to acquaint the Town, That from the surest Advices they had obtained from many Parts of this Province, the Woollen and Linen Manufactures are carried on to so great a Degree, as that great Part of the Inhabitants in most Towns support themselves with their own Clothing.

North-America, which extends above Two Thousand Miles, yields in great Plenty, most of the Necessaries, and even Conveniences of Life, which are the Production of Europe, and why then may not our Manufactures supply the Place of Europe? The manufacturing of Paper, upon which so exorbitant a Duty has been laid, now demands our particular Attention. The Hollanders, owing to their Care and Frugality, manufacture Paper at least 20 per Cent. lower than the English, and export large Quantities of Linen Rags yearly to England. The City of Dublin, about the Year —, by small Premiums for the three Persons of the Female Sex, who collected the greatest Quantity of Rags, procured in a very short Time, more than a sufficient Quantity for their own Consumption. And if the same Measure was pursued by the Inhabitants of the several Provinces, the Linen Rags, of which great Quantities are destroyed in every Town, would soon enable us to keep within ourselves, the great Sums of Money which are annually exported for that Article. PHILIP PATRICK.

B O S T O N, January 4.

At the meeting of the General Assembly here, on Wednesday the 30th of December last, His Excellency Governor Bernard, in his Speech, acquaints them that he has called them together rather earlier than usual, that they may take into Consideration the Proceedings of the Commisaries appointed to settle the Line between this Province and New-York, and shall lay before them the Report of the Gentlemen sent from hence on that business, together with a Letter on the Subject, with an Enclosure, from His Excellency Sir Henry Moore, Governor of New-York.

Governor Bernard, hints to their Notice, how very considerable a Difference prevented the Commisaries from coming to a final Agreement, and how desirable it ought to be in both Parties, that the Matter might be adjusted without troubling his Majesty and Council with so trifling a Cause of Dispute.

Yet he says, as the Line proposed and adhered to by our Commisaries, has the Authority of the Opinion of the Board of Trade to support it, he cannot himself propose to the Assembly a Departure from it; nevertheless should with Pleasure consent to any Concessions they themselves should think fit to offer for the sake of an amicable Determination of this interesting Dispute.

The Governor also lays before them a Letter and several Enclosures from Governor Wentworth, relative to the Boundary Line between part of this Province and New-Hampshire, which he recommends to their Consideration. Acquaints them that he has nothing in immediate Command from His Majesty to propose, &c.

W A R S A W, September 17.

PRINCE Radzivil having claimed several of his vassals, who during the interregnum had engaged themselves in the Republic's troops, the several regiments in which they were incorporated have been obliged to deliver them up.

Sept. 23. The Bishops of the kingdom are at present employed in settling among themselves the tenour of an act of accession to be made to the General Confederacy of the Malcontents. It is true, that some of them have already acceded; but their act was not accepted by the Council of the Confederacy.

Prince Radzivil, their Marshal, and the Sieur Grabowski, chief of the Diffidants of Lithuania, wear at present the orders lately conferred upon them by the Empress of Russia, that is to say, the first, those of St. Andrew; and the second, those of Alexander Newski.

Warsaw, Sept. 30. The union of the confederacy of Diffidants with that of the Malcontents was made, on the 26th of this month, in the Palace of Prince Radzivil. Baron Goltz, Marshal of the former, has been honoured by the Empress of Russia with the ensigns of the order of St. Alexander, which his late brother bore. Prince Radzivil received them, on this occasion, in the most gracious manner, and in a discourse, which he addressed to them, called the Diffidant brothers. The King has made the Prince Primate a present of six fine horses, valued at 1000 ducats.

We learn that a considerable body of Russian troops is in march towards this city; and that, while the Diet shall continue sitting, Prince Radzivil's Palace will be guarded by 15,000 of the said troops.

Warsaw, Oct. 7. The 3d at night, a reinforcement of Russian grenadiers entered this city, so that there are now here three battalions of that nation, besides Cossacks.

Warsaw, Oct. 21. It is said that the Bishop of Cracow is carried through Lithuania in Russia, along with the other parties arrested.

Warsaw, Oct. 22. The fourth session of the Dyet was held the 11th instant, being the day appointed. The King, the Prince Primate, and the Sieur Koleiowski, Nuncio of Podolia, made very pathetic speeches; but nothing could calm the turbulent spirit of the members. However, they met again the next day, when the plan proposed by Prince Radzivil was approved, and 14 commissaries were appointed, which number was soon after considerably augmented, and they are charged to enter into conference with the Prince de Repnin, concerning the affairs of the Diffidants. The time of the Dyet's sitting was then limited to the first of February next.

Lemberg, Sept. 23. It having been stipulated by treaties, subsisting between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, that no troops should approach the frontier nearer than the distance of six leagues, only two Russian officers arrived at Kamibiac; one of them was a Major; to whom it was signified, that his presence might give umbrage to the Turks; but he answered, that his orders imported that he should be present at the Deyetine, and that he was charged with a letter from Prince de Repnin. Immediately M. Stadnicki, chamberlain of Podolia, sent to the Pacha at Coczim, desiring him to send six men disguised, who might be witnesses to what should pass at the Deyetine; which being opened, some letters were beginning to be read, when on a sudden a great clamour arose, which there was no possibility of appeasing; and some carried their insolence so far as to spit upon the order the Major was charged with. It is added, that the inferior class of nobility declared loudly, in an excess of intoxication, that they made a part of a free people, and that there was no occasion for so despotical an assistance. In fine, after the dissolution of the Dyetine blows ensued, some persons were killed and others wounded.

L O N D O N,

Oct. 27. They write from Warsaw, that Mr. Casaki, great Cup-bearer of the Crown, has a body of Russian troops quartered on his estates, who do not permit him to stir, so that he will not be present at the approaching Diet. Several other Noblemen, particularly the Bishop of Kiow, have also received the like visits. It is hoped that by this means they will become more tractable. It is said likewise that a body of eight thousand men of the same troops will encamp in the plain of Wola during the Diet, and that the regiment of Sievers is expected in a few days.

Oct. 29. Letters from Denmark, dated October 6, say, "The first of this month, Baron de Bernstorff, minister and secretary of state for foreign affairs, did an act of generosity which hath few examples; namely, he hath not only exempted his farmers of three villages from all days works as vassals, to which they were subject, but also ceded to them, as hereditary property, the lands they possess."

Died.] Yesterday morning (Oct. 26) about two o'clock, at his house in Piccadilly, Lieut. Gen. Henry Pulteney. He was abroad in Queen Ann's wars; was promoted to be a Colonel, Aug. 3, 1733; a Major General July 3, 1743; and a Lieutenant-General, Aug. 8, 1747. He was appointed to the command of the 13th regiment of foot, July 5, 1759; and some time after made Governor of Hull. Upon the decease of William Earl of Bath, without issue, in 1764, he became possessed of his Lordship's immense estates, both real and personal, some few legacies excepted; and in the year following resigned his regiment and government; the former of which was given to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester. William Pulteney, Esq; son of Sir William Johnstone, who married Miss Pulteney, niece to the late Earl of Bath and the General, who some time ago changed his name to Pulteney, by virtue of his Majesty's royal mandate, will, by the General's death, be possessed of a very large estate.

Oct. 29. The following account of General Pulteney's will is more genuine and accurate than any yet published.

To William Pulteney, Esq; (late William Johnstone) the Pulteney estates of 9000l. per annum. To the same Gentleman, and his heirs by his present wife, the reversion of the Bradford estate in Shropshire, 12,000l. per annum, with the remainder over, in default of such issue, to the Earl of Darlington.

To the use of the Earl of Darlington 150,000l. to be laid out in land, the rents, and profits whereof to be received by the Earl of Darlington and his issue male; with remainders over to his brothers and their issue; in default whereof, remainder over to the General's own heirs for ever.

To George Colman, Esq; an annuity of 400l. charged on the Pulteney estate.

To the Hon. Frederick Vane, a like annuity of 200l.

To the Hon. Raby Vane, a like annuity of 200l.

To the Right-Hon. Lady Mary Carr, a like annuity of 100l.

To Miss Wroughton, 8000l. and a long annuity of 200l. stock.

To Mr. and Mrs. Burrard, 2000l. and some houses in Whitechapel.

To the Rev. Mr. Douglas, his library.

To his Steward, 1000l.—To his agent, 1000l.

To his Gentleman, 30l. per annum, and a contingent remainder of the houses in Whitechapel.

Nov. 12. Letters received at Paris on the 30th ult. from Cope Francois mention, that a negro woman was, in the month of August last, delivered of two male twins, one of which was black, and the other white. These letters add, that this singular birth shews the deficiency of all the systems of the naturalists.

Extract of a letter from Norwich, Oct. 29,

"On Monday last a large number of weavers assembled themselves in different parts of this city, and stopped all carriers, carts, &c. in order to prevent their carrying any work from the city, there being many hundreds of that branch out of employ, occasioned by the great stagnation of trade. The farmers in the adjacent towns make great complaints for want of hands to get their corn threshed out for market, the greater part of their husbands having taken themselves to the loom. The weavers, notwithstanding their continuing to assemble, commit no outrages nor molest any person."

PROVIDENCE, (Rh. Island) Dec. 19.

A number of young ladies, of as good families as any in town, from the laudable motive of shewing their willingness to submit to frugality, and encourage industry, had yesterday a spinning entertainment, at the house of Capt. Essek Hopkins, in this town; when eighteen of them spun upwards of forty skaines of fine linen yarn, as a proof of their industry; and drank only Labradore tea, and coffee, in testimony of their frugality. They concluded the evening with innocent mirth, such as might neither contradict the work of the day, or blemish the characters of sober and virtuous young ladies.—An example of industry this to the young men.

This is to give notice,

THAT the Committee appointed at a meeting of the inhabitants of the city of New-York, to consider of the expediency of entering into measures to promote frugality, industry, and employing our tradesmen and necessitous poor, will make their report on Monday evening next the 25th instant, at six o'clock, at Bolton and Sigel's: And the inhabitants are requested to attend, in order to receive and consider the same. It is hoped that there will be a full meeting, that the intentions of the town may be well known, on matters of such great importance to the community.

Yesterday arrived the Ship Jenny, Captain Mairs, in 13 Weeks from Ireland.